DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 253 053 FL 014 027

AUTHOR Tuttle, Harry Grover
TITLE Dos Puertorriquenos Visitan Puerto Rico (Two Puerto Ricans Visit Puerto Rico).
INSTITUTION American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.
PUB DATE [84]
NOTE 24p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Advertising; *Cultural Education; Daily Living Skills; Dialogs (Language); Food; Games; Instructional Materials; *Puerto Ricans; Recreation; *Second Language Instruction; *Spanish; Tourism; Transportation; Travel
IDENTIFIERS *Puerto Rico

ABSTRACT

These materials for Spanish instruction are based on the meeting and friendship of two Puerto Ricans arriving in Puerto Rico for visits to their hometowns, their discussions of Puerto Rican life, and a sightseeing tour of San Juan. Introductory passages to the visitors' dialogues are in English, and dialogues are in Spanish, with photographs, advertising, and other illustrations. The dialogue and story topics include transportation and Puerto Rican geography, food, leisure activities, San Juan history and historic attractions, and celebrations (quinceanero, saint's day parties, Discovery Day, the Fourth of July, and Christmas). Student activities include games, exercises, cultural activities, and reviews and discussions of the information presented. An answer key for the games and exercises is included. (MSE)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

754

ED253053

Harry Grover Tuttle
Cicero (NY) High School

DOS PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

VISITAN

PUERTO RICO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

ACTFL

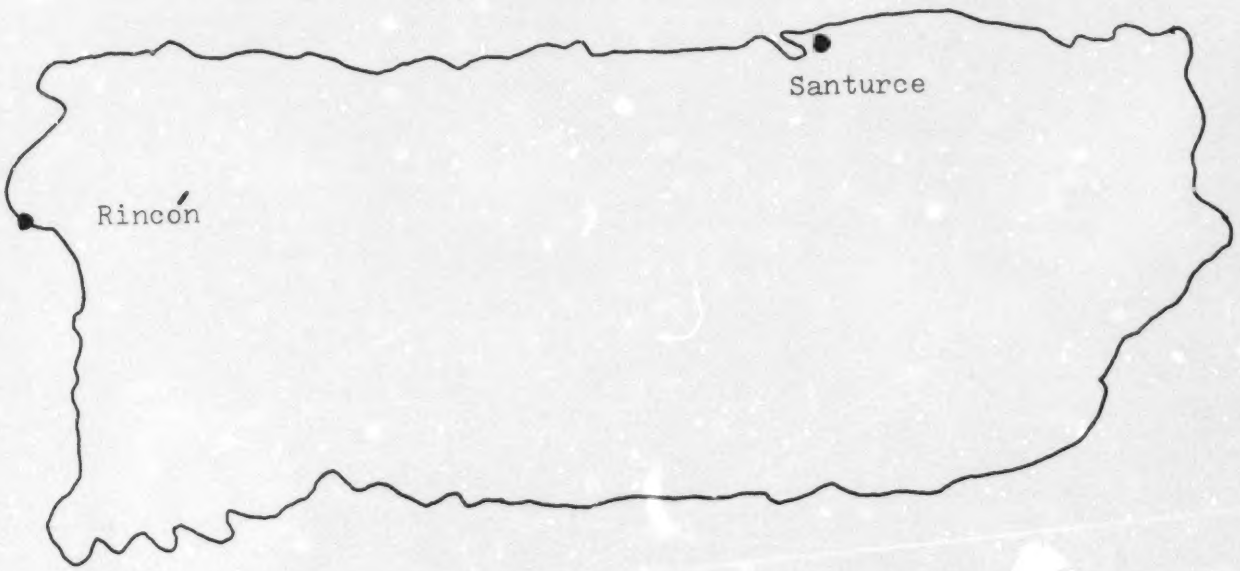
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

ACTFL Materials Center
2 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016

FL014027

Acknowledgements: The cultural information in this unit was prepared with the assistance of Santos M. Viscasillas-Aponte, Gerardo A. Pietrantoni, Samuel Velez, Myrna Velez, and Sister Clare S. Byrne.

EDUARDO VELEZ SANTIAGO is waiting for his suitcase in the San Juan International Airport, San Juan, Puerto Rico. He sees a tan colored suitcase, and grabs it. He hears, "That's mine!" A young woman of his age runs toward him. He explains to her that his suitcase is tan colored. She responds by pointing to a sticker, "Santurce—¡Qué Bueno!" on the suitcase. He apologizes for having taken her suitcase. She agrees that it is easy to make a mistake with so many people returning home for Christmas vacation. Eduardo hopes that his suitcase shows up soon, as he is anxious to get to the bus which takes him to Rincón, on the other side of the island. Juanita Agostini Olivares adds that the trip to her hometown, Santurce, will take only a short while. As they talk, they find out that they have much in common. Both are native Puerto Ricans who have been living in the United States. Both speak Spanish and English fluently.



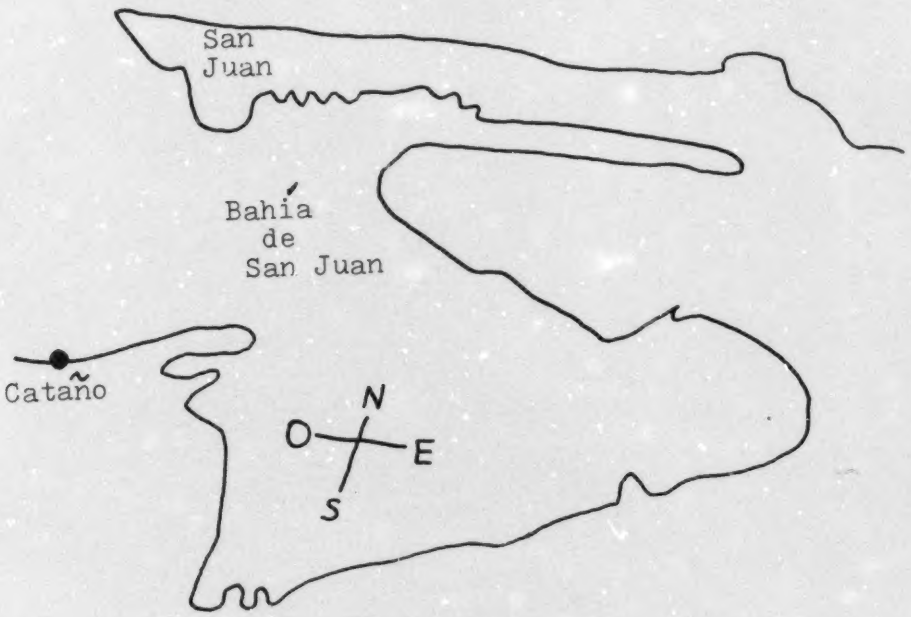
Transportation

Juanita and Eduardo decide to ride together into San Juan where there is further transportation to their hometowns. Since neither one has spoken much Spanish recently, they agree to speak in Spanish to discuss which transportation to take.

Eduardo:	No tengo ganas de esperar la guagua.
Juanita:	Guagua...Solamente nosotros en el Caribe usamos esta palabra para decir autobús. Las guaguas corren mucho.
Eduardo:	Sí, pero no hay expresos a esa hora.
Juanita:	Pues, podemos ir en taxi.
Eduardo:	No, estar en un taxi me recuerda estar en un carro público. El chofer de este taxi privado siempre maneja con mucha prisa. Al chofer no le importa que en el campo haya curvas horribles o carreteras estrechas; solamente quiere ir de prisa. Me gusta que me lleve directamente a casa. También me gusta porque los viajeros se hacen amigos en muy poco tiempo como consecuencia del viaje tan peligroso por las montañas. Pero solamente tomo un carro público cuando es necesario.
Juanita:	Bueno, no quieres ir ni en guagua ni en taxi. ¿Qué quieres usar?
Eduardo:	Sé que no hay caballos para montar en el aeropuerto. En el campo monto mucho a caballo. ¡Qué placer!
Juanita:	Generalmente uso la motocicleta (la motora) en la ciudad. Cuando tengo más energía, monto la bicicleta. Ahora las dos están en casa.

Eduardo: ¿Viajas en bote? ¿Vives cerca del mar?

Juanita: Sí, cuando tengo tiempo libre, paseo en bote. Mi familia tiene un bote y mis hermanos y yo tenemos un bote de vela. Mi abuelo trabaja en la fábrica Bacardi en Cataño y todos los días cruza la bahía en la lancha de Cataño. Todavía tenemos nuestro problema de transportación.

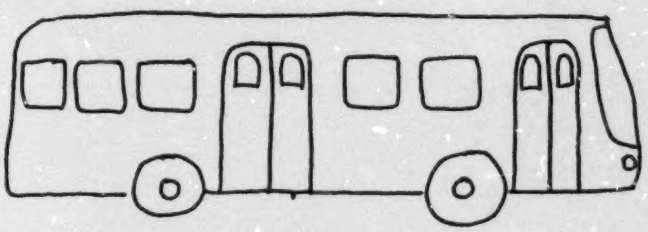


Eduardo: ¿Conoces a alguna persona con carro?

Juanita: Sí, pero todos mis amigos trabajan a esta hora.

Eduardo: Claro que no podemos tomar un avión. ¿Conoces a alguien con un camión, "jeep" o "van"?

Juanita: Nadie. Creo que tendremos que ir en guagua. Mira, aquí hay una.



Eduardo and Juanita enter the bus. As they travel to San Juan, they talk.

Juanita: No se tarda mucho tiempo en llegar a San Juan.

Eduardo: Paso el tiempo hablando contigo y leyendo los letreros. Me fascina que aquí en Puerto Rico tenemos unos letreros en español y otros en inglés. Por ejemplo, allá está un letrero de "STOP," y un letrero de "No doble a la izquierda entre las 9 y las 5."

Juanita: Aquí está un letrero que dice "San Juan."

Exercise: To review the many types of transportation available in Puerto Rico, fill in the missing words by reading the cues. Then unscramble the circled letters to form a type of transportation.

1. un autobús de Puerto Rico =
   una _____(O)
2. un transporte por aire =
   un __(O)__
3. un animal que transporta personas =
   (C)_____
4. un transporte del agua que usa el viento =
   un (V)___ __ ____
5. un taxi privado =
   un _____ ___(O)___
6. un taxi por agua =
   una _____ _(O)_____
7. En España, coche; en Puerto Rico, =
   (C)___
8. un transporte de ruedas para productos =
   un ___(C)__
9. un transporte comercial similar a un carro =
   un (C)___

el transporte = _____

Food:

Eduardo and Juanita get off the bus. They overhear some tourists talking about how happy they are to be in Old San Juan. Eduardo reminds Juanita that only the tourists refer to San Juan as Old San Juan; the Puerto Ricans call it San Juan. The parts of the city outside of this seven square block area are referred to by their own names: Santurce, Caparra Heights, Hato Rey, Bayamón, etc.

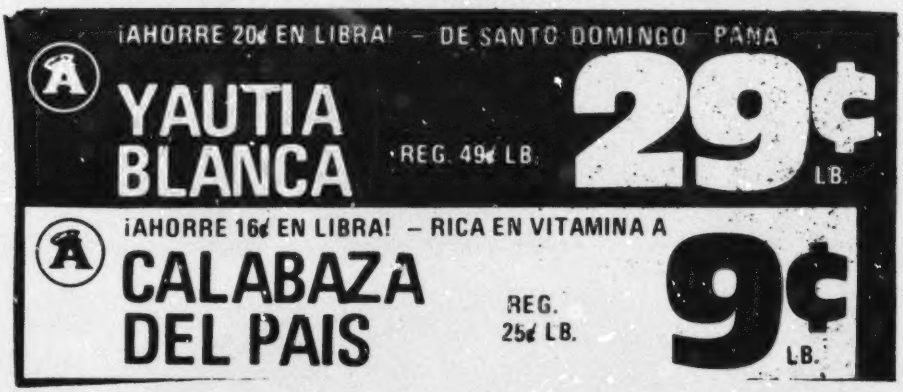
Juanita suggests that they get some food before they continue on their way. Eduardo is excited, for now that he is again in Puerto Rico he can have some of his favorite foods. He craves a huge plate of any of these delicious rice dishes: arroz con pollo (rice with chicken), arroz con habichuelas (rice with beans), or arroz con gandules (rice with pigeon peas). He recalls how he would help his mother by picking the pigeon peas to put in the arroz con gandules. To make the rice dishes even more delicious he would put sofrito, a sauce of vegetables, meat, tomato, and spices, over the rice. His mouth waters for fried plantains; even though he tried to make these tostones while in the mainland U.S.A., he could not obtain the necessary long and thick plantain type of bananas.

Eduardo suggests to Juanita that pehaps he will also be able to find bacalao, another food that he often used to eat in Puerto Rico. He hopes that a restaurant will serve the dried salted codfish with one of his favorite vegetables such as batatas (white sweet potatoes), yautias (yam-like taniers), ñames (white potato-type roots), calabaza, (pumpkin), or berenjena (eggplant).

Señora, triunfe en la cocina con el auténtico sofrito ¡CONDI GOYA!
CONDI GOYA SOFRITO
SOFRITO CONDI GOYA
Hecho en Puerto Rico, tiene todos los ingredientes del auténtico sofrito puertorriqueño hecho en casa: Tocino, Jamón, Pimiento, Cebolla, Ajo, Manteca, Silantro, Achiote, Ají, Orégano, Sal y Aceite de Oliva Goya.
Con sello de Inspección Federal
CONDI-GOYA
...Y recuerde, si es GOYA tiene que ser bueno

Juanita has tasted most of these foods although they are not a part of her daily diet in the city. The one time that she had alcapurias, (somewhat like Chinese egg rolls but stuffed with meat), she liked them. She has heard how delicious mondongo (tripe) is. She is anxious to try cuchifrito, a stew made from pork, and asopao, a thick soup made of rice and chicken or seafood.

She thinks of the foods that she normally eats in her native Puerto Rican city. Since her mother works, they receive much of their food from a daily food service which is delivered in fiambreras, mess-kit like cans. Before her mother returns from work, Juanita warms up the meat, rice, and vegetables. The food delivery reminds her of the daily catering service of a restaurant.


¡AHORRE 20¢ EN LIBRA! – DE SANTO DOMINGO – PAMA
YAUTIA BLANCA
REG. 49¢ LB.
29¢ LB.
¡AHORRE 16¢ EN LIBRA! – RICA EN VITAMINA A
CALABAZA DEL PAIS
REG. 25¢ LB.
9¢ LB.

Juanita enjoys her snacks as much as the full meals from the fiambreras. She often stops at one of the sidewalk stands to buy chicharrones de cerdo, since she enjoys the crisp pork rinds which are similar to the mainland U.S.A. snack of pork rinds. Whenever she can, she munches on pastelillos, fried turnovers which contain meat, cheese, or jam; they remind her of "Pop-Tarts." She also enjoys empañadas, the fried turnovers which are stuffed with meat. Her favorite type of sandwich is a submarine or hero sandwich which is called un sandwich Cubano. For dessert, she often has flan, the typical Puerto Rican dessert of caramel custard; mantecado de fruta, a fruit ice cream; or una piragua, a snowcone.

Eduardo agrees that those snacks and desserts are common throughout Puerto Rico. However, all of this talk about food has made him even more hungry. He is so hungry that he wants to eat at the first food place he sees. Juanita spots several fast food places; McDonald's, Burger King, and Kentucky Fried Chicken. At the same time, Eduardo sees a Howard Johnson's and a Tastee Freeze. They decide on hamburgers. Juanita drinks a cold, refreshing milkshake which is called una batida in Puerto Rico. Eduardo first drinks un jugo de china (orange juice) and then una chinita (orange soda).

Exercise: Although Eduardo eats in a fast food place, he still thinks of the foods that he and Juanita were discussing. He decides to make up a menu with most of these foods; the menu will be bilingual, with the foods and their translations. However, he confuses some of the foods and their equivalents. Help him by matching them correctly. If you match them all correctly, the sum of the numbers will be the same for each vertical, horizontal, and diagonal column.

Foods:

1. ñame
2. batata
3. chicharrones de cerdo
4. arroz con pollo
5. bacalao
6. alcapurias
7. mondongo
8. arroz con habichuelas
9. tostones
10. arroz con gandules
11. batida
12. yautia
13. cuchifritio
14. china
15. fiambrera
16. flan
17. pastelillos
18. sandwich Cubano
19. asopao
20. sofrito

rice with pigeon peas = # _____	pork stew = # _____	turnovers filled with meat or jam = # _____	crisp fried pork rinds = # _____
caramel custard = # _____	rice with chicken = # _____	fried plantains = # _____	orange juice =jugo de # _____
codfish = # _____	thick chicken or seafood soup= # _____	milkshake = # _____	rice with beans = # _____
yam-like tanier = # _____	tripe = # _____	egg roll-like food = # _____	hero or submarine = # _____

Amusements:

After Juanita and Eduardo have eaten, they think about their trip home. Eduardo realizes that he has another hour before the guagua leaves. Juanita decides to wait with him since her trip home is so short. They talk about some of the things they can do in Puerto Rico.

Eduardo: ¿Qué hacemos? Juanita, ¿qué haces para divertirte en la ciudad?

Juanita: Siempre hay muchas cosas que hacer. Me gusta ver jugar béisbol y baloncesto. Mi hermano encesta mucho el balón.

Eduardo: Yo juego mucho béisbol. Mi pueblo, Rincón, tiene siete barrios y cada barrio tiene equipos de béisbol o baloncesto. Qué lástima que no tenga más tiempo aquí para ver un partido en el Coliseo Iram Bithorn cerca del Parque Roberto Clemente; generalmente hay muchos equipos semiprofesionales aquí.

Juanita: Con más tiempo podrías ir a las carreras de caballos en El Nuevo Commandante.

CARTEL HIPICO

PRIMERA CARRERA:- Importados - Cuatro Años y Mayores - Reclamables a $2,000 - Premio:- $2,000 - Distancia:- 1-1 16 Milla.

1- SENADOR G.	P. L. GARCIA	114
1A-INDIAN NOTE	M. A. RIVERA	114
2- WILBERT	J. MONSERRATE	112
2X-MERECIDO	J. LEON	108
3- SWOON'S PRINCE	H. M. DIAZ	112
4- SWEEPING LINE	J. E. MEDINA	112
5- FANTASTIC JOY	A. SAYAN	112
6- FLAMING COURT	P. L. SALINAS	113
7- CARRETERO	NO BOY	120
8- YANAON	NO BOY	112
9- POMARROSAS	NO BOY	107

SEGUNDA CARRERA:- Nativos - Tres Años - POTRANCAS - Reclamables a $6,000 - Premio:- $2,800 - Distancia:- 1-1/16 Milla.

1- COSTURERA	NO BOY	118
2- GRAND LADY	I. ORTIZ	110
3- NO BANANA	R. GUZMAN	113
4- KILLING THE GATE	J. CINTRON	118
5- RECESION	V. M. MARQUEZ	110
6- LA SEVILLANA	NO BOY	110
7- RAYA	RUBEN COLON	113
8- LYNMAR	M. A. RIVERA	118
9- SIBARITA	J. E. MEDINA	112
10- JOYFUL STAR	J. VAZQUEZ	110

Eduardo: En el campo tenemos muchas carreras de caballos pero no son en hipódromos. Montar a caballo es mi deporte favorito; si Dios quiere, un día voy a tener un paso fino—mi caballo ideal. A mi papá le gusta montar a caballo también, pero le gusta más ir a ver las peleas de gallos en la balla entre los meses de noviembre hasta agosto. A veces él gana mucho dinero con sus apuestas al gallo más fuerte.

Juanita: Mi papá quiere ir a las carreras de carros. Pero a mí me fascinan las películas. Tenemos películas de los Estados Unidos, México, y España. ¡Qué variedad tenemos!

Eduardo: También, voy mucho al cine. Tengo una colección de música de películas. Escucho la música en el estereo.

Juanita: Sí, yo también. Escucho mucho radio. Creo que voy a ir a unas discotecas durante las vacaciones. Hay muchas discotecas buenas con música de salsa.

Eduardo: Bailo mucho. Pero. ¡Ay Virgen! ¿qué vamos a hacer ahora?

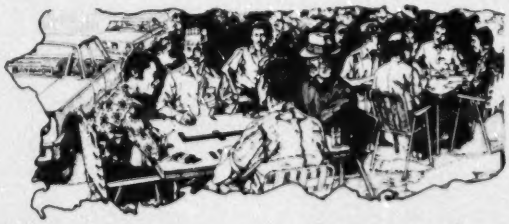
Juanita: No hay tiempo para ir en mi bote de vela.

Eduardo: Y no hay tiempo para ir a mi pueblo para montar la tabla de "surf." ¿Sabes que cerca de Rincón hay muchas competencias internacionales de montar la tabla de "surf"?

Juanita: No, ¿tomas parte en las competencias?

Eduardo: Todavía, no. Estas vacaciones voy a tomar parte en una competencia de dominó.

Juanita: ¡Buena suerte! En los parques de mi ciudad hay muchas mesas donde las personas juegan dominó. Mi hermanita me gana en dominó, pero yo le gano en "ping pong" y en ajedrez.



Eduardo: Yo le gano a mi hermano en el juego de los dados y también en "pin ball" (máquina de Flipper).

Juanita: Eduardo, ¿qué hacemos? ¿Quieres visitar los sitios famosos de San Juan?

Eduardo: ¡Chévere! ¡Qué fantástico! ¿Hay fiestas patronales en uno de los parques de San Juan esta semana?

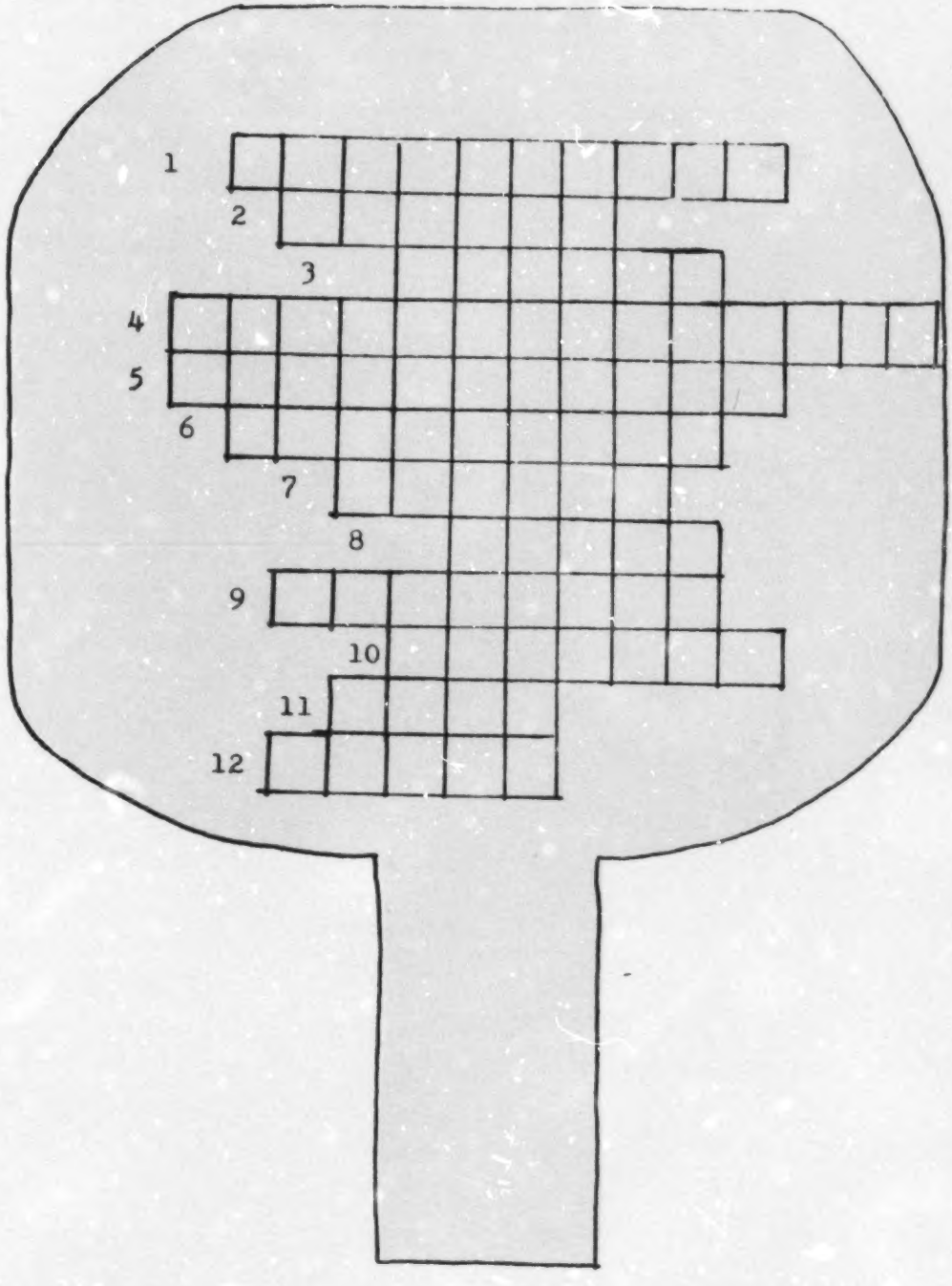
Juanita: No sé, vamos a ver. Generalmente hay muchas fiestas patronales. Hay puestos de comida—con frecuencia personas de otras partes de la isla cocinan la especialidad de su área. Claro que hay muchas trillas ("rides") como las sillas voladoras, la estrella, y los carritos locos. Aunque me gusta ir a las fiestas patronales, me gusta más andar por los parques. Me da placer ver las actividades: los niños juegan con los juguetes; otras personas juegan dominó o barajas; los jóvenes hablan o escuchan radio; otros montan la patineta; otros corren con patines; y otros disfrutan del sol.

PATINES UNION
EL FAVORITO DE TODOS
No. 5 .....$6.95
No. 3 .....$3.95
No. 7 .....$5.45
EXTENSA VARIEDAD DE JUGOS DE AJEDREZ
Tableros y Mesas
MESAS PARA
PING PONG
TAMAÑO OFICIAL
Plegadizas — Con Ruedas Para Fácil Manejo...
Espesor del Tope ½" De .... $64.95 A $54.95
Espesor del Tope ¾" De .... $74.95 A $64.95
NOTA: El precio incluye Juego de Postes, Red, 6 Bolas, 4 Paletas de Goma y Entrega Gratis en el Area Metropolitana.

Exercise: Help Juanita to fill in the ping pong paddle by reading the cues and then writing the word in the appropriate spaces. When you are done, you will find a word which is written vertically.

Cues:

1. el deporte de dos cestas =
2. escucha música en las estaciones de los ___
3. juego con muchos bloques (fichas) de números; éstos son = ___
4. una celebración, muchas veces en los parques; la _____ _____
5. para montar las olas del mar necesita una _____ _____ _____
6. bailan en la _____
7. un caballo muy rápido gana en una _____ de caballos
8. caminar =
9. en el cine miran una _____
10. el deporte de Roberto Clemente es el _____
11. los gallos pelean en las _____ en el campo.
12. juego con dos cubos de números =



11

San Juan:

Their sightseeing tour of San Juan begins within a few footsteps. They see Fort San Cristóbal. Although Eduardo wants to walk around the fort, Juanita encourages him to explore an even bigger fort with her. They walk along the city walls. Juanita stops in front of the San José Church. Eduardo recalls that this is the church where the remains of Ponce de León, the first governor of Puerto Rico, used to be located. On the 400th anniversary of Puerto Rico's discovery, the remains were moved to the nearby Cathedral of San Juan Bautista.

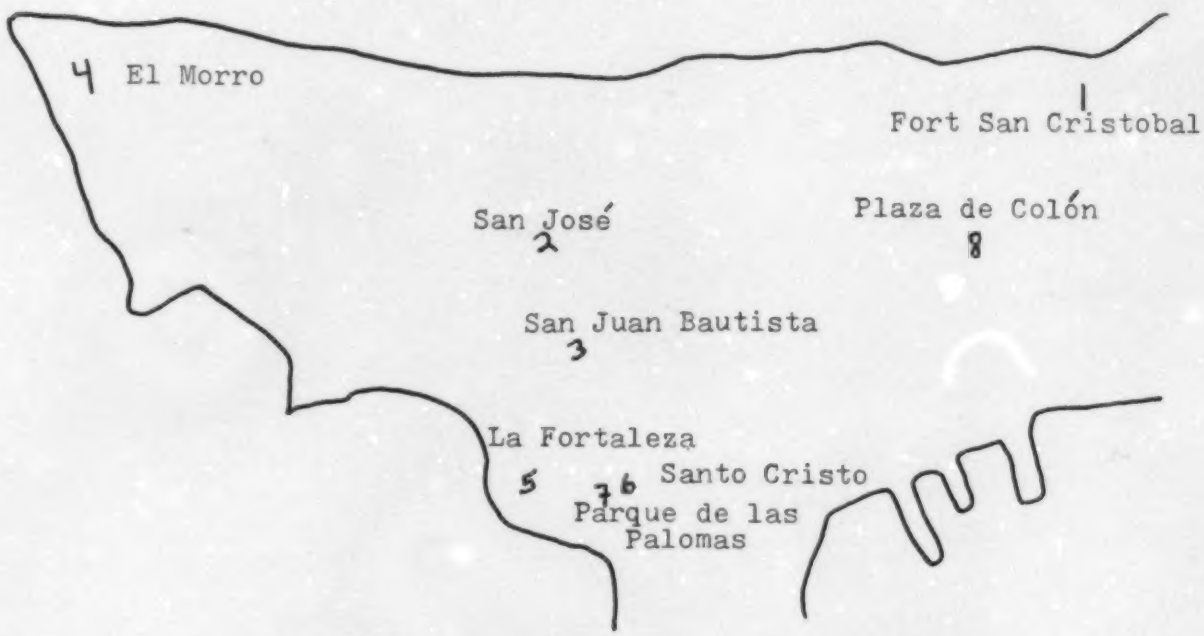
As they continue their walk, they go up the tree-lined drive to El Morro. Both El Morro and San Cristóbal were part of the Spanish defenses to protect the riches of the New World from French, Dutch, and English forces. Sir Francis Drake was one of the pirates who attacked the fort. El Morro was begun in 1539 and by 1776 the fort looked basically as it does today with its thirty foot-thick walls, many different levels, and numerous sentry boxes. Juanita notices the three flags which fly over El Morro.

Their next stop is La Fortaleza, a half palace-half fortress which is also called the Palace of Santa Catalina. Originally, it was built as a defense against Indian attack and later it was used as the governor's residence. It is the oldest executive mansion still in use in this hemisphere.

Eduardo looks forward to seeing the silver altar of the small Chapel of Santo Cristo de la Salud which is located on la Calle Cristo. Legend has it that a young man was about to plunge over the cliff when a prayer was said and he was saved. According to tradition, the chapel was built as a thanksgiving. Near the chapel is the Parque de las Palomas which has a magnificent view of the harbor.

From the park Juanita and Eduardo have only a short walk back to the Plaza de Colón. Eduardo reminds Juanita of another tradition as he looks down at the street. Supposedly all the blue bricks in the streets were brought over from Spain. In the Plaza de Colón, they notice the statue of Columbus which is facing the harbor. Nearby is the Puerto Rican Institute of Culture which has the responsibility of conserving and promoting the cultural heritage of Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN



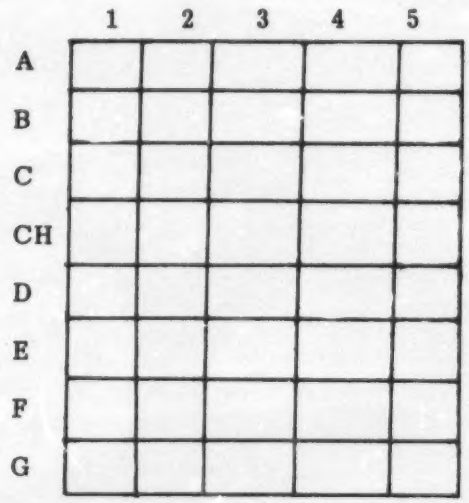
Since Eduardo is enjoying the time with Juanita, he suggests that they walk down to the Capitol Building. They go past the Y.M.C.A., the Puerto Rican Atneneum, the Carnegie Library, the Casa de España, and finally they arrive at the Capitol. The rotunda has mosaics of the history of Puerto Rico: discovery; conquest and colonization; independence movement; and abolition of slavery. On the side columns they notice the different time periods in Puerto Rican history.

Although they are enjoying their time together, they decide to head back to the bus terminal.

Exercise: Eduardo quickly attempts to recall all that he has seen in San Juan. For each statement, decide if it is true or false according to what Eduardo has learned, and then fill in the specified block. When you have correctly reacted to each statement, a letter of a famous street in San Juan will appear.

Statements:

1. San Cristóbal is a fort. If true, B 2; if false, A 1.
2. La Fortaleza protected the early Spanish settlers from Indian attack. If true, B 3; if false, C 3.
3. The Capitol Building is the governor's mansion. If true, C 5; if false, B 4.
4. The legend of Santo Cristo includes bringing the blue bricks over from Spain. If true, CH 4, if false, CH 2.
5. The remains of Ponce de León are now in San Juan Bautista. If true, C 2; if false, B 1.
6. El Morro protected the wealth of the New World. If true, E 2; if false, D 4.
7. The Plaza de Colón contains a monument to a famous explorer. If true, D 2; if false, CH 5.
8. San José used to hold the remains of the island's first governor. If true, F 4; if false, E 4.
9. The Parque de las Palomas has three flags. If true, G 2; if false, F 2.
10. The Carnegie Library is responsible for keeping and encouraging Puerto Rican culture. If true, D 5; if false, F 3.



Celebrations:

As they pass the Casa de España, a prestigious gathering place for people of Spanish descent, they hear the noise of a party. They wonder what type of party it is. Eduardo mentions that it could be a quinceañero, which is similar to the sweet sixteen parties in some parts of the United States. His sister had her quinceañero last summer and all the relatives came and gave her gifts. There was much food and dancing. Juanita comments that in the cities the richer people have those parties in a club such as the Club de Leones or a fancy place, such as the Casa de España.

Luz Elia Vázquez

Quinceañera

LA SEÑORITA Luz Elia Vázquez cumplió sus quince años el pasado 21 de diciembre. Son sus padres el señor Elías Vázquez y la señora Vilma Otero, residentes en Villa Carolina.

Luz Elia es estudiante del segundo año del Colegio Bautista de Carolina. La acompañaron en el desfile los cadetes de la Antilles Military Academy. Pronunció el brindis el industrial Samuel Reyes.

According to Eduardo, the noise might be coming from a saint's day party, which takes the place of a birthday party. Or maybe it is the patron saint's day for a section of Spain where many people come from. Eduardo adds that in his town the patron saint day celebration is a very festive occasion. Sometimes the people make masks and wear costumes. During the procession from the church around the town, the statue of the saint is carried on a decorated float. Everyone spends the day laughing, singing, dancing, eating, and drinking. The children like las estrellas (the ferris wheels), and los caballitos (the merry-go-rounds). The men play las picas (horse betting machines).

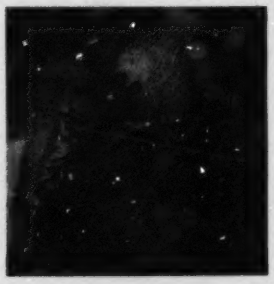
Juanita agrees that in the cities the patron saint's day is an exciting day. There are amusement rides in the parks, and sometimes there are parades. However, she prefers the Discovery Day celebrations. Everyone meets in the Plaza de Colón for the celebration of Columbus' discovery of Puerto Rico on November 19, 1493, on his second voyage.

The Colon celebration is slightly different in Eduardo's town. The boys take their own little ships to race in the water. The winner receives a crown with the word "Colon" printed on it. The crown is kept in la alcaldía (the town hall) from year to year. The band plays the American national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Puerto Rican national anthem, "La Borinqueña."

As Eduardo speaks of the Colon celebration, Juanita thinks of the Fourth of July Celebration. El alcalde (the mayor) leads the parade. The day ends with petardos (fireworks).

Eduardo does not want Juanita to forget another very important celebration, the 25th of July, the day on which Puerto Rico became a Commonwealth in 1952.

The noise from the party interrupts their talking. The music is Christmas music. As Juanita hears the music, she realizes that on the other side of these buildings is a huge creche or nacimiento with the large figures of the Three Kings and their camels or horses. People drive in to see the creche on the hillside. While they were at the Fortaleza, they forgot to look for the Christmas tree which is often decorated with typical musical instruments of Puerto Rico—maracas, cuatros, and güiros.



As the singing and music from the party become louder, Eduardo fondly thinks of the Christmas activities in his town. The parranda, a folk-caroling group, goes from house to house where they sing aguinaldos (carols) while others play guitars, güiros, maracas, and perhaps an accordion. After they sing and play, they are invited inside for such traditional Christmas snacks as arroz con dulce (cinnamon flavored rice), bombones (candy), turrones (nougats), or perhaps for such foods as lechón asado (roast pig), pasteles (pastry stuffed with meat and spice), queso, cuchifritos, and chicarrón. They probably will be offered coquito (a rum-eggnog drink). After they sing, dance, eat, and drink, the group moves on to the next house, where the festivities start all over again.

Juanita refers to the folk-caroling groups as asaltos, for they literally assault a house with their singing. In fact, she sings Eduardo the verse of a popular aguinaldo:

A darte un asalto
Venimos cantando
Todos muy alegres
Con mucho entusiasmo.

The Christmas song makes Eduardo think of the Bombas, a love or insult poem. He asks Juanita if she has heard this bomba:

Yo te quiero--yo te adoro
Te quiero con toda el alma
Yo te quiero como quiere
El caballo a la caballa.

Almost as soon as she responds that she has not heard it, one of the Three Kings comes out of the Casa de España. Eduardo asks her if the Three Kings or Santa Claus brings her presents. She responds that in her family, Santa Claus delivers the gifts on the night of December 24. However, many of her friends receive their gifts from the Three Kings on January 6. Eduardo comments that as a child he used to put grass and water out for the Kings' camels. Eduardo asks Juanita if she has seen the cartoon in which two boys are standing in line to talk to Santa Claus and one boy says to the other, "Don't tell him that I really believe in the Three Kings!"

Exercise: As Juanita laughs over the cartoon, she thinks of all the Puerto Rican celebrations. Help her match the event with its description or date by writing the letter of the event or activity in front of its date or description.

_____ 1. November 14	A. aguinaldos
_____ 2. July 4	B. parranda
_____ 3. July 25	C. quinceañero
_____ 4. December 24	CH. Patron Saint's Day
_____ 5. January 6	D. Night of Santa Claus
_____ 6. 15th birthday	E. Discovery Day
_____ 7. party for founding of town	F. Commonwealth Day
_____ 8. caroling group	G. lechón asado
_____ 9. Christmas songs	H. Three King's Day
_____ 10. roast pig	I. U.S.A. Independence Day

Travels:

It is time for Eduardo to catch his guagua for Rincón. Juanita says that if she has time during her vacation she might try to visit him. He offers to show her his pueblo and some other parts of the island with which he is familiar.

Eduardo: Hay mucho que ver en mi parte de la isla. De San Juan a Rincón está Arecibo que tiene un carnaval similar al Mardi-Gras. También, el observatorio radio-telescopio más grande del mundo está allí.
Ahora es la temporada de zafra, el corte y recogido de la caña. Los jíbaros, personas del campo, cortan la caña con los machetes. Transportan la caña a la central donde se produce el azúcar. Y más cerca de mi pueblo está Aguadilla. Tiene una buena vista del mar. Se dice que Colon descubrió Puerto Rico desembarcando por este sitio.

Juanita: Tu pueblo es bueno para montar la tabla de surf, ¿no?
Eduardo: Sí, muy cerca está el mejor sitio de la isla para eso. Pero hay más que ver. De mi pueblo a Ponce, hay otros sitios que valen la pena visitar. Mayagüez es una ciudad bonita. Además de ser un puerto importante, tiene una estación botánica experimental con un jardín tropical. En la Parguera hay una bahía fosforecente. Las personas van a la bahía por la noche en un bote de motor. Ven el agua que parece como estrellas. Se ven luces en el agua por donde los pesces nadan.
Juanita: ¡Qué chévere! ¿Qué más hay para ver?
Eduardo: Ponce está entre los campos de caña y los de café. Tiene un parque de bombas de colores brillantes. Su Museo de Arte es el panteón del Caribe. La fábrica del Ron Don Q está en Ponce y las personas pueden visitarla.

Don Q-ahora y siempre de los mejores EL MEJOR!

SERRALLES Don Q

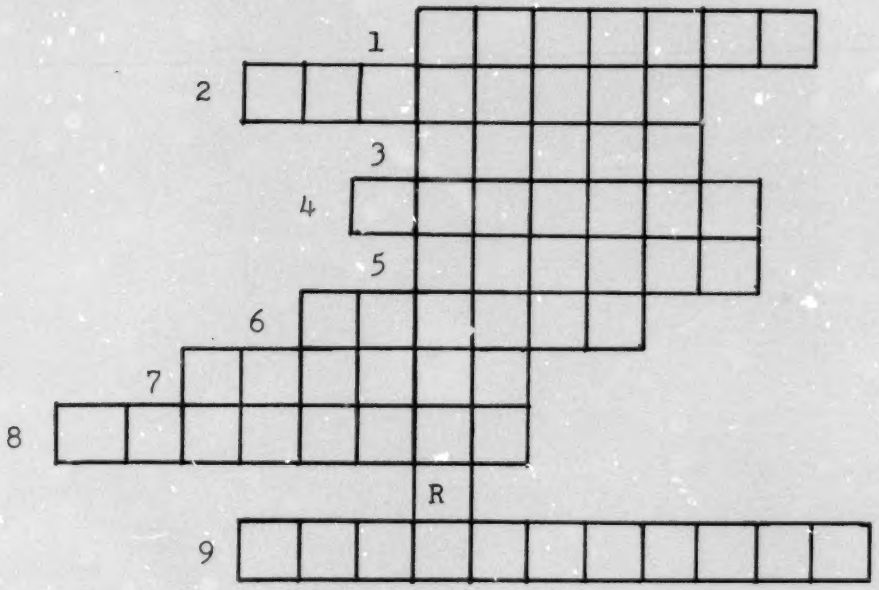
DESTILERIA SERRALLES, INC. Ponce, Puerto Rico Ron 80° y 151° Prueba, Don Q – Marca Registrada, U. S. Pat. Off.

Juanita: Si Dios quiere, te visitaré. Cerca de mí hay muchos sitios interesantes también. Muy cerca está la playa de Luquillo que es una de las playas más bonitas de la isla. Un poco más lejos está el Yunque, el bosque tropical. Hay torres de observación y muchos camiones o veredas en el bosque. Hay cascadas y piscinas. Los picos de las montañas están casi siempre escondidos entre las nubes. Fajardo está en la costa este. Es un puerto comercial con botes que van a Culebra, Vieques, San Tomás, Santa Cruz y a otras de las Islas Vírgenes. Las personas van de pesca, ya que hay abundancia de peces. Caguas está en la zona tabacalera en las montañas. Barranquitas es un pueblo en las montañas. Es el pueblo natal de Luis Muñoz Rivera, poeta, periodista, y político.
Eduardo: ¡Qué país tan magnífica tenemos!

Exercise: As Eduardo thinks of being with Juanita again, he thinks of all the places they can visit together. To find the place he thinks that he would enjoy the most with her, write out the responses to the cues, and then read the vertical word.

Cues:

1. una playa fantástica =
2. el descubrimiento de Puerto Rico =
3. tiene un museo de arte =
4. están muchos botes para otras islas =
5. un sitio magnífico para la tabla de surf =
6. una ciudad en las montañas =
7. un bosque muy interesante =
8. un puerto en el sur de la isla =
9. pueblo de una persona importante =



Comprehension Activities

(1) Look at the map of the San Juan-Catano area. Name at least five different modes of transportation that Puerto Ricans can use to get from one place to another.

(2) List all of the types of transportation mentioned by Eduardo and Juanita. Arrange them from the slowest to the fastest.

(3) Make a menu of the snacks that the two Puerto Ricans like. Include at least two illustrations of those snacks.

(4) You are in charge of deciding what food to put in the fiambreras. What would you put in the fiambrera of a country person who has just moved to San Juan?

(5) You and a friend are going to visit San Juan. Name four places that you would visit and what you would see in each.

(6) You are babysitting for some friends in Puerto Rico. Where would you take their ten year-old child to play? Name four places and tell what the child could do or see in each.

(7) You are having a small convention in Puerto Rico. You have to decide whether to have it in Ponce, Fajardo, Rincón, Mayagüez, or Parguera. Discuss the advantages of each place and then pick the one you want and tell your reasons.

(8) Look at the map of the cities of the island. Tell one fact about each of the cities or towns.

(9) Make a list of all the amusements mentioned by Eduardo and Juanita. Group the amusements according to how active the player is. Which of these amusements would a person from the country be more likely to participate in?

(10) Write a postcard to friends so they can find out what you are doing for Christmas in Puerto Rico. Make sure to tell them about the type of Christmas celebrations, the foods and other typical Puerto Rican Christmas things.

(11) Make a calendar of the celebrations in Puerto Rico. Draw a symbol to represent the happenings on that day.

(12) Illustrate one or more sections through cartoon series.

****

Communication Exercises:

(1) | Me gusta | / | No me gusta | viajar en carro público porque

_____

(2) Monto a caballo (0 1-5 6-15 más) veces en un año. Describe el caballo: _____

_____

(3) Pregunta a 5 personas "¿Tiene la familia un bote? ¿ Qué clase de bote? ¿Cómo se llama el bote?"

(4) En la ciudad de San Juan,

yo	prefiero	viajar	mucho	guagua
mi hermano	prefiere		poco	taxi
mi papá			en	motocicleta
mi mamá				bote

De esta información escribe 4 frases:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

CH. _____

(5) En los Estados Unidos prefiero más la comida del este (Maine), del suroeste (Tejas), o del sur (Georgia). De esta región como mucho _____

(6) ¿Comes comida que un amigo no come? Sí No

¿Que comida? _____

¿Comes comida que la mamá no come? Sí No

¿Qué comida? _____

(7) En los Estados Unidos la comida del campo es (similar a, diferente de) la comida de la ciudad. Explica en 5 frases con ejemplos:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(8) ¿En qué deporte(s) ganas mucho? _____

_____

¿En qué deporte(s) gana mucho el papá? _____

_____

¿En qué deporte gana mucho un amigo o una amiga?

_____

(9) En un viaje a Puerto Rico el papá va a preferir _____ pero yo
(un deporte o un pasatiempo)

voy a preferir _____.

Mi hermana va a preferir _____ pero la mamá
(un deporte o un pasatiempo)

va a preferir _____

(10) Voy a (ningunas, pocas, muchas) fiestas. En las fiestas del pueblo monto (ningunas, pocas, muchas) trillas. Como (ningunos, pocos, muchos) bombones.

(11) Escribe el número 1 enfrente de tu actividad más favorita, 2 enfrente de la segunda...hasta 10.

_____montar a caballo	_____bailar
_____montar la tabla de surf	_____jugar dominó
_____ir a carreras	_____escuchar música
_____ir al cine	_____andar
_____ir de pesca	_____jugar baloncesto

(12) En San Juan el sitio más interesante para mí será

_____ porque _____

_____

(13) Termina la conversación:
Samuel: Vamos a Rincón en carro público.
Myrna: No, una guagua es más segura que un carro público.
Samuel: Pero el carro público es más interesante.
Myrna: _____
Samuel: _____
Myrna: _____

(14) Lee esta adivinanza:

Primero el cuero,
y después el pelo;
y después del pelo
la carne.

¿Qué fruta tropical es? limón, coco, mango, o banana. Escribe una adivinanza de una comida tropical:

_____

_____

Cultural Activities

(1) The game of domino is often referred to as the gin or poker of Puerto Rico. It is a game which looks simple, but which involves a great amount of strategy. Although there are many types of domino games, the one called Block Game is most common in Puerto Rico. Find out how to play this and then play a game with another person.

(2) How are plantains similar to and different from bananas? Where in your area can you buy plantains? Here is a recipe for tostones. It makes 15.

3 plantains	water
2 tsp salt	fat for frying

Peel the plantains. Cut them crosswise into slices, about ½ inch wide, in an oval shape. Soak in salted water for one hour. Drain. Fry the plantain until tender but not crusty. Remove from fat. Flatten it. After dipping it in salt water, fry again until it is crusty. Drain on absorbent paper.

(3) Puerto Rico has produced many excellent athletes. This is a list of some of them—find out exactly what each one did to become famous in his sport:

Baseball—Orlando Cepeda
Weight lifting—Fernando Baez
Tennis—Charlito Pasarell
Golf—Chichi Rodriquez
Boxing—Jose Chiqui Torres

What other famous Puerto Rican athletes can you think of?

(4) Puerto Rico is famous for its rum. Find out where on the island the sugar cane for the rum is grown. How is rum processed? What major companies sell it? Obtain or draw one of these labels.

(5) What image do you have of an American hillbilly? Many Puerto Ricans have fond memories of their lives as jíbaros or rural people. Compare the lives of jíbaros and hillbillies regarding housing, types of clothing, jobs, amusements, and foods.

(6) One thing that the jíbaro frequently remembers fondly is the coquí, a tiny toad that sings. Find out what this toad looks like and what type voice it has.

(7) Many jíbaros traditionally wear a pavo, a wide brimmed hat. This pavo has become a symbol of one of the political parties of Puerto Rico. Find out what party it symbolizes and what the party stands for. What are the other popular political parties? What are their symbols and their beliefs?

(8) Many political parties have definite ideas aout the Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico. What are the benefits of this status? What are the disadvantages of this status?

(9) Some Puerto Ricans have become internationally known in the political field and others are known for other achievements. Find out what these people are known for:

Herman Badillo	Rita Moreno
Luis Muñoz Marin	Felisa Rincón de Gautier

Pablo Casals lived in Puerto Rico from 1956 to his death. What was he known for?

(10) Herman Badillo no longer lives in Puerto Rico; he lives in the mainland U.S.A. Find out which United States cities have very large Puerto Rican populations. What problems would a Puerto Rican encounter in living in the mainland?

(11) Puerto Rico has many more Christmas traditions than those mentioned. What are some other ones? What songs reflect the Puerto Rican's activities during Christmas?

(12) Most cities in Puerto Rico have a patron saint day celebration. Find out who founded your city. When? Has the name ever been changed? How has the founding day been celebrated?

(13) Puerto Rico served as the protector of the treasures of South America. San Cristóbal and El Morro saved Puerto Rico from many pirates. What is the nearest fort to you? When was it used? By whom? Against whom? Of what is it made?

(14) Many Puerto Ricans speak Spanish at home and learn English in school. Sometimes they mix the two languages. Find several examples of a word which is a mixture of Spanish and English.

Further readings:

Newspapers from San Juan:

El Imparcial
El Mundo
El Nuevo Día
The San Juan Times
El Vocero de Puerto Rico

Tourist Information:

¿Qué Pasa? GPO Box BN, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

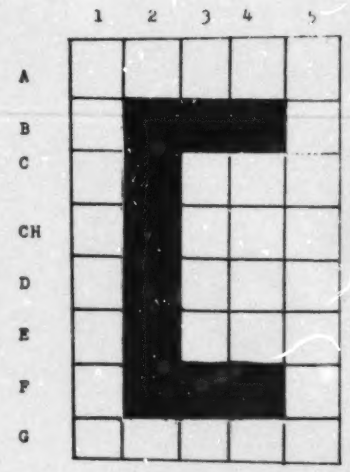
Answers to Self-Tests

Transportation

1. un autobús de Puerto Rico = una GUAGUA
2. un transporte por aire = un AVIÓN
3. un animal que transporta personas = CABALLO
4. un transporte del agua que usa el viento = un BOTE DE VELA
5. un taxi privado = un CARRO PÚBLICO
6. un taxi por agua = una LANCHA DE CAIADO
7. En España, coche; en Puerto Rico, = CARRO
8. un transporte de ruedas para productos = un CAMIÓN
9. un transporte comercial similar a un carro = un TAXI

el transporte = BICICLETA

San Juan



CALLE CRISTO

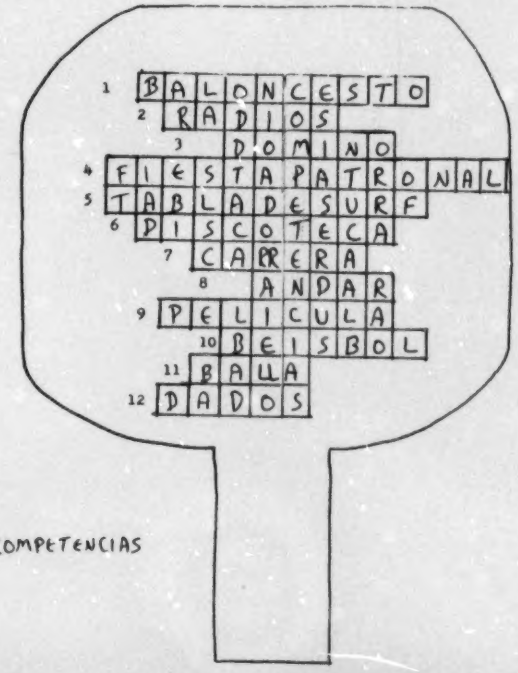
Food

rice with pigeon peas = # 10	pork stew = # 13	turnovers filled with meat or jam = # 17	crisp fried pork rinds = # 3	=43
caramel custard = # 16	rice with chicken = # 4	fried plantains = # 9	orange juice =jugo de # 14	=43
codfish = # 5	thick chicken or seafood soup= # 19	milkshake = # 11	rice with beans = # 8	=43
yam-like tanier = # 12	tripe = # 7	egg roll-like food = # 6	hero or submarine = # 13	=43
=43	=43	=43	=43	

Celebrations

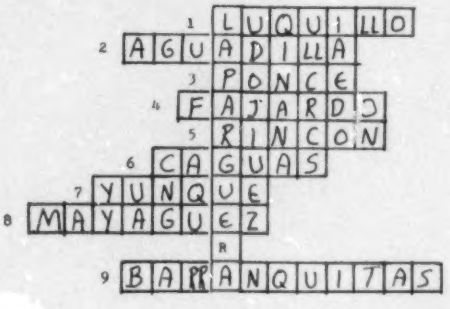
E	1. November 14	A. aguinaldos
I	2. July 4	B. parranda
F	3. July 25	C. quinceañero
D	4. December 24	CH. Patron Saint's Day
H	5. January 6	D. Night of Santa Claus
C	6. 15th birthday	E. Discovery Day
CH	7. party for founding of town	F. Commonwealth Day
B	8. caroling group	G. lechón asado
A	9. Christmas songs	H. Three King's Day
G	10. roast pig	I. U.S.A. Independence Day

Amusements



COMPETENCIAS

Travels



LA PARGUERA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE